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Full translation of a Report on the Investi-  
gation of the Rape of Nanking.

Summary Report on the Investigations of Japanese war crimes committed in NANKING, prepared by the Procurator of the District Court, NANKING.

## I The Progress of the Investigations.

As soon as the orders for the investigations of Japanese war crimes were received, the people were notified of three official proclamations, and the following 14 organizations in NANKING were notified: Central Bureau of Statistics (CHUO TOKEI KYOKU); Bureau of Statistics of the Military Affairs Committee (GUNJI IINKAI CHOSA TOKEI KYOKU); NANKING Municipal Government; Metropolitan Police; Branch Headquarters of the KUOMINTANG; Branch Headquarters of the Military Police; NANKING Chapter of the Three People's Rights Youth Organization; Merchant's Association; Agricultural Association; Industrial Worker's Association; Lawyer's Association; Doctor's Association; NANKING Chapter of the KOMANJII Association (紅馬字會) (TN a religious organization); and the Procurator of the District Court.

The first meeting of the various representatives was held in the council-room of this court at 1400, 17 Nov 45. It was decided at this meeting that a committee for the investigation of Japanese war crimes be formed, and also that all the representatives notify their respective organizations of the orders. The municipal government urged each HOKO system (TN neighborhood organizations) of every district to encourage this undertaking. The Municipal Police also advised each branch of all the districts to assume their duties in such a way as to eliminate overlapping in the investigations. During this time, however, the Japanese had put so much effort to deceive and interrupt the investigations, that it depressed the general public. Not only were the number of people reporting the Japanese crimes extremely few, but also even when visited by investigators questioning, they would give out no information. There were some who would not tell the complete facts, while others refused to tell the truth for fear of their reputation. There were some who moved their residence before the investigators could call on them, and quite a few whose fate was unknown.

The situation being such, over 500 cases were investigated with extreme difficulty, especially in the case of the Great Massacre of NANKING, which is not only one of the most disgraceful affairs on record, but also the most important of the list of crimes committed by the enemy troops. This was investigated thoroughly with the utmost care, by means of various interviews and inquiries. Vitally important evidence on the mass murders, as much as could be obtained, was examined thoroughly. As a result of the investigations, over 300,000 victims were reported, and it is believed that over 200,000 more are yet to be confirmed.

After the preliminary examinations were completed, a future plan employing more open methods was decided upon, including consultations with the organizations concerned. By use of publicity, a thorough investigation of this matter was planned; and all the materials that can be secured is to be arranged and reported at one time. The preceding is a summary of the progress of the investigations of the Japanese war crimes.

## II Classification of Japanese War Crimes.

The classification of Japanese war crimes may be summarized as follows:

### A -- Facts Regarding the Massacres.

Just about the time of the fall of NANKING, our troops and citizens, numbering 2000 - 3000, were swept by enemy fire in the vicinity of YUHUAT'AI (雨花台) before they could retreat. Sad wailing was heard everywhere; the ground was strewn with corpses and blood ran knee-deep. Meanwhile our troops and citizens attempting to escape by crossing the YANTZE River from the vicinity of PA-KUA-CHOU (八卦洲) were swept by enemy fire. Many corpses floated on the water, dyed red with blood.

After NANKING was taken, about 50,000 - 60,000 persons, including young and old men and women, were captured at the villages in the vicinity MO-FU-SHAN (幕府山), they were not given anything to eat or drink. On the night of the 16 March, they were tied with wires, two at a time, and the group was divided into four smaller groups. After being taken to TS'AO-HSIEH-HSIA (草鞋峽), they were swept by machine-gun fire, and stabbed mercilessly with bayonets. The corpses were then doused with kerosene and burned. The bodies that remained, were thrown into the YANTZE River. Then again, in the refugee district, our soldiers and citizens were tied up with ropes and, they, too, were killed by machine-gun fire. Since the day the enemy entered the city, more than 200,000 were murdered, and those who had not retreated were killed whenever they encountered the enemy. Those who tried to hide were captured and killed with swords. Moreover, in order to assemble the prisoners for odd jobs, they were forcibly taken away in trucks to unknown places, and nothing has been heard of them for about eight years. The manner in which they were probably killed is also unknown.

Such a scene of mass murder is unprecedented in the annals of history.

#### B. Particulars Regarding Injuries

The enemy's military police, at their own discretion, arrested civilians arbitrarily charged with being soldiers. The prisoners were tied with steel wire or ropes, and dealt heavy blows and struck mercilessly with iron clubs, inflicting terrible physical injuries. After suffering such torments, they were forced to confess their guilt. Moreover, there were incidents where water or kerosene was forced into the victim's nose and mouth, frequently leaving the victim at the point of death. The military police forbade the victims to moan or cry out in pain, any infraction leading to mass beating. The prisoners were beaten with long clubs, just for amusement, and while being beaten they were forbidden to dodge the blows. If any one were to attempt to dodge the blows, he was immediately beaten to death. Such merciless treatment is more severe than that of YOU-WANG (幽王) of the YIN (殷) dynasty or SHIH-HUANG-TI (始皇帝) of the TS'IN (秦) dynasty, famous tyrants of Chinese history.

The enemy arrested anybody at will, and exposing them to freezing temperature, or forcing the prisoners to run along a road carrying heavy loads on their shoulders. Prisoners who fell behind were immediately whipped. Such treatment is much worse than that received by horses and cattle. When the military police assaulted the people, they struck with both fists and kicked. This method was called "the triple attack" (SAN MEN GO GEKI). Such was the beating received by the Chinese living in enemy-occupied area.

#### C. Particulars Concerning Rape.

The victims of rapes ranged from young girls to old women 60 to 70 years old. The forms of assaults are as follows:

One woman would frequently be assaulted by a number of soldiers. A woman was killed for refusing intercourse. For amusement, a father was forced to assault his daughter. In another case, a boy was forced to assault his sister. An old man was forced to assault his son's wife. Breasts were torn off, and women were stabbed in the bosoms. Chins were smashed, and teeth knocked out. Such hideous scenes are unbearable to watch.

#### D. Particulars Regarding Plunder.

Shops and residences were searched for clothes, utensils and treasures. Goods found were all carried away.

#### E. Particulars Regarding Destruction.

In the course of entering the city, the enemy not only destroyed planes and weapons, but also set fire to houses everywhere. Great damage was inflicted, and the losses of the citizens are too numerous to be counted.



## F. Particulars Regarding Other Atrocities.

The enemy's TAMA Detachment (多摩部隊) carried off their civilian captives to the medical laboratory, where the reactions to poisonous serums were tested. This detachment was one of the most secret organizations. The number of persons slaughtered by this detachment cannot be ascertained. The sacrifice of cats and dogs for experiments is unbearable to a humane person, much less the use of our fellow victims. Such treatment is worse than that of cats and dogs, and is certainly a tragic incident. In short, the crimes committed by the enemy are all extremely cruel, brutal and barbarous. The materials investigated up to this time discloses more than 300,000 persons killed, more than 4,000 houses burnt or destroyed, 20 - 30 persons raped or killed for refusing intercourse, and 184 persons missing. The rest of the material is still in the process of investigation. This is a tragedy the like of which has never been heard of in history.

## III War Crimes and Related Materials.

Besides classifying the enemy's acts of violence in NANKING according to their nature, the following war crimes and related materials are cited:

## A. Investigations of Individual Cases.

Upon investigating the facts concerning the murders committed by the enemy, difficulties were encountered because the dead cannot testify, nor can it be expected of anyone, after such harrowing experiences, to know the name of his assailant or to be able to put down in writing the number of the enemy's forces, even if he escaped being killed. It is possible to obtain only a portion of the truth, through such an investigation. The names of the assailants, that we are able to list are: NAKANO (中野); KUROKI, Iroku (黒木巳六); YAMAZAKI, Shin (山崎新); ISHIFUJI (石藤); Sergeant Major YOSHIDA (吉田); Sergeant FUJITA (藤田); OKAMOTO, Issei (岡本一誠); YAMAMOTO (山本); YOSHIITA (吉板); YAGI, Ushiji (矢木丑治); NAGANO, Sadanobu (永野貞信); MOTOKI (元木); KIYOYAMA, Naoji (清山尚次); and NAKAHARA, Yachiyo (中原八千代).

The names of the enemy force that can be remembered are: ONO (大野); NAKAJIMA (中島); HASEGAWA (長谷川); Expeditionary Force to CHINA (支那派遣軍); SEIBU (西部); HATANAKA (畑中); Special Service Branch of the Japanese Army (日本特務機關); KINRYO (金陵); Japanese Air Force (日本空軍); Japanese Navy; HASHIGUCHI (橋口); Japanese Garrison Force (日本警備隊); NOBORU 1629 (登一六二九部隊); MINOURA (箕浦); YAMADA (山田); GOTO (後藤); SAKAE 1625 (榮一六二五); TAMA (多摩); OKUMA (大熊); TSUKARE (塚部); ISHIOKA (石岡); 1926 Detachment (一九二六部隊); CHIKOTSU (治骨); SUZUKI (鈴木); Japanese Military Police (日本憲兵隊); Japanese Embassy; INOKI (猪木); TOKUGAWA (徳川); and Prisoners' Barracks.

## B. Evidence of Mass Murders.

The following nine names are those of the units which committed wholesale murders at the fall of NANKING: NAKAJIMA, HATANAKA, YAMAMOTO, HASEGAWA, MINOURA, INOKI, TOKUGAWA, FIZUNO, and ONO.

The number of victims killed totaled 2,179,586, of which 2,873 were killed in the HSIN-HO (新河) District. (This evidence furnished by SHENG Shih-Chong (盛世徵) and CH'ANG K'ai-sing (昌開星), who buried the bodies.) More than 7,000 were killed in the neighborhood of the Army Arsenal just outside the South Gate of NANKING and in HUA-SHEN-MIAO (花神廟). (This evidence submitted by JUI Fang-yuan (芮芳緣), CH'ANG Hung-ju (張鴻儒), and YANG Tu-t'sai (楊度毅) who buried the bodies.) Approximately 57,418 persons were killed in the TS'AO HSIEH-HSIA (草鞋峽) District (this evidence submitted by a victim, LU Sia (魯甦)).

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More than 2000 were killed in the HUNG-SHAN-MEN (漢中門) District. (This evidence submitted by two victims who later recovered, WU Chang-to (吳昌燾) and CH'EN Yung-ts'ing (陳永清).) More than 3,000 were killed in the LING-KU-SZU (靈谷清). (This evidence submitted by KAO Kuan-wu (高冠吾), a traitor, and also obtained from an epitaph, WU-CHU-KU-SI-PEI (吳楚谷孤魂碑), meaning "a tombstone extolled by nobody".) Furthermore, the total number of bodies buried by the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG (崇善堂) (TN A Charity institution) and the HUNG WAN TZU HUI (紅萬字會) (TN A religious organization.) totaled more than 155,300. The foregoing facts are shown on attached papers. According to the evidence submitted by individuals, the organizations concerned took more than 20 photographs of the excavated burial grounds to further clarify conditions in regards to burial grounds and the number of bodies buried.

#### IV. Thoughts and Proposals After the Investigations.

After eight long years of war with the Japanese Army, the people have suffered greatly; their homes and tombstones have been left in ruins; and the severity of the disaster is beyond description. Now that the enemy has been brought to submission and peace is once again restored, we must endeavor not only to honor men of unswearing loyalty, relieve the bereaved, and commend the charity organizations, but also preserve these historical facts. In doing so, we can caution the people of the future, and foster a patriotic spirit.

##### A. Commemoration of the dead, both civil and military.

In order to commemorate the victims, both civil and military, we must first establish fine public cemeteries--a place for these noble souls to rest in peace because the present ones are so simple, over-run with weeds, and almost ruined. Then we must erect suitable tombstones with epitaphs commending these victims for their good deeds. This will not only honor the dead but also stand as a shining example for the nation.

##### B. Relieve the sufferers and their families.

According to the results of the various investigations, the fields of the victims lie in waste, and families are scattered. Particularly, after eight years of difficulties, there are some families that have become extinct. There are some who are suffering from disease, and others from hunger and cold, all waiting everyday for relief. The Government must devise a plan for the relief and care of survivors, and the souls of the dead must be comforted.

##### C. Commend the charity organizations.

After the mass murder in NANKING, the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG and the HUNG-WAN-TZU-HUI, organized burial units. The burial unit of the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG was engaged in its tasks for four consecutive months, burying a total of 112,267 bodies. The burial unit of the HUNG-WAN-TZU-HUI buried 43,071 bodies during its sixth successive job. An American professor at the KINRYO (金陵) University and KINRYO Girls' University, was so grieved after observing the situation during his stay in NANKING that he organized an international relief committee. Some 10,000 refugees have been received and cared for by this committee. The meritorious deeds of these benevolent people, their participation in burial tasks and relief work in the face of the insults and the menace of the enemy, is immortal. These people were moved by compassion, and dared to run the risk. They must be commended with plaques or presented with letters of commendation. We must particularly aid Mr CH'OU I-yii (仇一漁), the head of the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG, for he has become decrepit owing to sickness and age, and is unable to make a living.

D. Erection of a SI-JEN-KUAN ( 贖人館 ) (TN A memorial hall). The atrocities committed by the enemy toward our fellow countryman is enough to terrify even the gods. We must erect a memorial hall and place to place in it paintings and carvings depicting the scenes of atrocities so that anyone entering the hall will be deeply impressed. It will serve as a means to exhort and inspire the people. The style of this hall will be copied after the Paris Memorial Hall, using its good points and correcting its bad points. The most beautiful site in the city will be selected. Famous artists from all over the nation will be assembled and ordered to paint and carve. The reason behind the erection of a hall is to preserve these scenes of atrocities so that they can be handed down through generations to impress the people of the future.

CH'EN Kuang-yii ( 陳光虞 ), Head-Procurator of the NANKING District Court.

Sealed by KUNG Ching-chung ( 龔啓鍾 ).

Document bound by CHANG Tien-t'ung ( 張殿桐 ).

February 1946----CHINA